successful, and in 2,414 establishments, or 25.58 per'cent., the strikes for this cause failed. In 4,344 establishments strikes were resorted to to secure a reduction of the hours of labor; in 1,055, or 24.29 per cent., success was the result; in 966, or 22.24 per cent., the strikes were partly successful, and in 2,323, or 53.47 per cent., the

strikers were defeated. There were great difficulties in ascertaining the exact loss of employers and employes as resulting from strikes and lockouts, and after overcoming these, and using the best information obtainable, it was shown that the loss to the strikers for the period involved, that is six years, was \$51,814,723, and the loss to employes through lockouts for the same period was \$8,-157.717, or a total wage loss to employes of \$59, 972,440. This loss occurred for both strikes and lockouts in 24,518 establishments, being an av-

over \$40 to each person involved. The assistance given to strikers during the period covered by this investigation, so far as ascertainable, amounted to \$3,324,557; to those suffering from lockouts, \$1.106,038, or a total sum of \$4,430,595. This figure is undoubtedly too low, representing only 8.38 per cent. of the wage loss incurred by the employes. Naturally, societies formed for the assistance of strikers and those suffering from lockouts hesitated to report the sums expended by them in aid of strikes, and the sum stated is indicative of the truth, but probably not the whole truth.

erage loss of \$2,446 in each establishment, and

The employers' losses through strikes, for the six years, amounted to \$30,701,553; the employers' losses through lockouts to \$3,462,261, or a total loss to the establishments involved in both strikes and lockouts of \$34,163,814. To some extent this loss as given for employers was an actual, immediate loss; but as to its permanency it was, to some extent, of a more fictitious nature than loss to employes, for reasons that will readily suggest themselves. No facts could be ascertained and no intelligent estimate formed concerning the losses to individuals indirectly related to establishments in which strikes or lockouts have occurred; in other words, concerning the indirect effect of strikes and lockouts on the commercial

interests of the country. The other features of the report are of minor importance, relating chiefly to the routine business of the various bureaus, and are void of general public interest.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A Resume of the Important Topics Discussed by Secretary Endicott.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Secretary Endicott has made a report to the President of the administration of the War Department during the fiscal year ended June 30 last. The total expenditure were \$41,165,107; the appropriations for the surrent fiscal year amounted to \$59,679,934, and the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, aggregated \$44,632,507 as follows: Salaries and contingent expenses, \$1,978,890; support of the army and Military Academy, \$25,293,378; public works, including river and harbor improvements, \$13,785,234; miscellaneous objects, \$3,575,000. The estimates for river and harbor improvements represent the probable cost of such improvements if approved by Congress. The Secretary gives a brief review of the trouble with the Chiricahus Apache Indians from the Mexican war to the present time, and discusses the various plans suggested for their future treatment. The Indians are now confined at Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, and many appeals have been made for their release. It regard to their disposition, the Secretary says:

Various plans have been suggested, the most promising one by General Armstrong, to place them on a farm near Fort Monroe, but there were serious obctions urged from many quarters, and it was deemed impracticable. It is very desirable to secure some place where the climate is suitable and opportunity may be had to instruct and employ them in agriculture. Meantime the work, if not of reformation certainly of amelioration and softening of their savage qualities, is making progress, and they are as contented and happy as they can be anywhere outside of Arizona, for it is to be remarked that they cling to that spot, and would resolutely resist and would be very unhappy if moved to any other permanent home.

The Secretary renews the recommendation

contained in his last annual report in regard to

examinations for promotion, and says that the necessity for such examinations grows more and more evident. Desertions from the army continue in large numbers, as in previous years, but from investigations recently made it appears that 80 per cent. of the desertions occur before the expiration of the second year of service. In discussing the various plans suggested to prevent desertions, the Secretary says: It is worthy of consideration whether the officers in command of troops at military the captains of companies should be authorized to impose punishment for miner offenses. But in granting such authority 't will be necessary to specify the extent and character of the punishment for each offense, otherwise there

would be no uniform rule, nor would it be wise to repose so large a discretion upon a single officer. He reviews the report of the board of visitors to the Military Academy, and indorses their secommendations for new buildings for soldiers' quarters, for a new academic building, a new gymnasium, a separate building for the department of natural and experimental philosophy,

and the purchase of the Kinsley estate. The Secretary says that all the States and Territories now have an active militia, sufficient, under the regulations, to entitle them to reseive ordnance and quartermasters' stores from the United States, excepting the State of Arkansas and the Territories of Arizona, Idaho and Utah. It is hoped that very soon practical Instruction in seacoast defenses and the handling of heavy artillery may be given to the miliha, and the officers of the army may be relied upon to give a zealous and cordial assistance. "By a generous supply of ammunition for target practice to colleges where army officers are serving as instructors," the Secretary says, "it is possible that competitive contests in rifle shooting might, in time, become as popular with ome of these inland colleges as boat-racing now

at the universities of our seaboard." Convinced from former reports and a personal inspection of the workings of the system that good results must flow from its adoption, the Secretary says he has directed that in preparing plans for some of the new military posts provided for by Congress, provision should be made for messing the troops by commands instead of

The attention of Congress is again invited to the defenseless condition of the sea-coast and lake frontiers, and liberal and immediate action is recommended looking to the effective defense of our principal sea-ports. The Secretary says:

It would appear now more important than ever that ench action should be taken at the second session of the present Congress, in view of the fact that the last dession gave appropriations for the construction of heavy ordnance. Without heavy platforms, strongarmoured protection, and other permanent emplacements, these guns and mortars, when finished, will be of comparatively little use. The building of modern gun and mortar batteries requires longer periods of time than the construction of the armament. It would appear the part of wisdom that the preparation of these two important components of a well-equipped defense should proceed simultaneously. For the be-ginning of the construction of such defenses an appropriation of \$2,840,000 is asked.

Two hundred thousand dollars is asked for the repair and preservation of existing works; for the purchase of torpedoes and sub-marine mines and the necessary appliances for operating them, for experimenting to ascertain the best of the many tornedo inventions, and for the continuing of the construction of the necessary casemates cables, galleries, etc., for working the sub-marine mine and torpedo systems, \$1,390, 000 is recommended. The construction of a torpedo shed for the storage of torpedo material for use in San Francisco harbor, to cost about \$22,000,000 is recommended.

Attention is called to the report upon the construction of roads and bridges in the Yellowstone National Park and to the necessity of further appropriations for this purpose. It is suggested that some action should be taken by Congress to enforce the rights of the

United States in navigable streams within the limits of a State, and thus give effect to the duty resting upon the government to protect naviga-

Discussing the operations of the ordnance department, the report states that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, 41,130 rifles and carbines were manufactured at the national armory, and that investigations have been completed to determine the charge and projectile for an arm of smaller caliber than the present sevice piece. It is the intention to use compressed and perforsted cartridges, but as yet the powder-makera have not succeeded in producing a satisfactory powder, the desired velocity being accompanied by too great a pressure. This matter of suitable powder is still under study and trial. The results obtained in France with the Lebel rifle seem to point to a radical change in the manufacture of powder for small arms. Land has been secured as a site for an arsenal at Columbia, Tenn., and the title is now being examined by the Department of Justice.

The manufacture of the two twelve inch breechloading rifles was resumed in the spring. One | the service. This was done in order that the has been completed and sent to the proving | smaller postoffices, those of the fourth-class, ground, and the other is nearing completion. Reference is made to the appointment of the structed by a personal visit of an inspector. board of ordnance and fortification, and the This had not previously been done systematicrecommendations of the board are briefly reviewed. The Secretary states that he directed a board of fordnance officers to convene at Watervliet Arsenal in October last, to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for the erection of an army-gun factory. Advertisements were published under date of Nov. 22, inviting proposals for making the necessary excavations for the gun-factory building and for the | mail depredations) \$177,525.12. For the good of erection of two sets of officers' quarters. The | the service, in all its branches, this additional

bids for this and other work, such as constructing a railroad line in the arsenal grounds, for building an iron bridge over the canal, etc., will be opened on Dec. 24, 1888. The detailed drawings and specifications for the gunfactory building are well in hand and will be completed within three or four months, when, after approval by the board of ordnance and fortification, additional proposals will be invited for completing the work. It is expected that the machines, including the larger ones, which may be of special design, will be completed as early as the shops, say within eighteen months from Jan. 1, 1889.

Under the provisions of the army bill for the procurement of pneumatic dynamite guns, the necessary specifications are now being prepared, and advertisements for proposals will issue early in December. The guns will probably be of fifteen inches caliber and throw a projectile that will carry a charge, each, of about 500 pounds of explosive gelatine, with full caliber projectiles. The guns will probably be delivered in from six to ten months from the date of the contract, so that all the guns of this class that can be procured under the provisions of the law will be purchased during the coming

The Secretary commends the suggestion of the Inspector-general, that some of the work now done by paid inmates of the Soldiers' Home be done by daily details of inmates who are competent for it, as better for their health, and for economy's sake. The Inspector-general is of opinion that too much is done for the beneficiaries of the home who receive high pensions, and for retired soldiers, and he suggests that the conditions upon which they are received be revised. The Secretary says:

This last suggestion is well worthy of considera-tion. Some stated and constant occupation for a certain period every day would be a great blessing to these old soldiers. As they are now, time hangs heavily and wearily on their hands, and they lead cheerless and idle lives, and are far from being as contented and happy as they should be.

War, and says that such an officer is impera-tively needed for the proper and efficient administration of the War Department.

He concludes his report by calling attention

to the great need of an Assistant Secretary of

Mr. Dickinson's Statement of the Operations of His Department.

GENERAL POSTAL SERVICE.

Washington, Dec. 2.-The Postmaster-general's report presents concisely the condition and history of every division and branch of the postal service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, with many striking comparisons with previous years, showing a remarkable expansions of business and a large increase in expenditure. The following are some of the leading statements and recommendations of the text of the report:

The gross revenue for the year was \$52.695. 176. The total expenditures, inclusive of liabilities for the year, unpaid and embracing the amount for transportation of mails on Pacific railroads for which the government receives credit, was \$56,885,403. The estimated deficiency, therefore, is \$4,190,227. For the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1884, and ended June 30, 1885, the total revenue was \$42,560,843, and the cash deficiency was \$6,973,944. The like deficiency for 1886 was \$7,166,594. In 1887 the each deficiency was \$4,297,238. Amount of ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, \$51,896,859; add 9 per cent. for increase, \$4,670,717, gives the estimated amount of ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, \$56,567,576. Amount of estimated revenue for money-order business, \$825,000. Total estimated gross receipts for the year ended June 30, 1889, \$57,392,576. The amount appropriated for service of this year is \$60,860,233, or an excess over the amount of revenue, estimated above, of \$3,476,657, which will be drawn from the general treasury should the total amount apprepriated be needed

The estimated amount of ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, is \$36,567,576; add 9 per cent. for increase, \$5.091,-081, gives the estimated amount of ordinary revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, \$6e,658.658. Amount of estimated revenue from money-order business, \$850,000; total estimated gross receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890, \$62,508,658. The probable amount of expenditure to be made in carrying on the business of the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1890, as shown by estimates submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, 18 \$65,812,073. The deficiency to be supplied from the general treas-

ury is, therefore, \$3,303,414. The total number of posteffices is 57,376, an increase over 1885 of 6,124. The number of postmasters appointed during the year ending June 30, 1888, was 12,288, of which 6,521 were upon resignations and commissions expiring: 1.244 upon removals: 659 to fill vacancies by death, and 3,864 on establishment of new postoffices. One thousand six hundred and forty postoffices were discontinued during the year, and the names and sites of 1,493 offices were changed, retaining the incumbents. The adjustment of July 1, 1888, established 97 offices in the first-class, 497 in the second-class, and 1,908 in the third-class, making a total of presidential offices at the date last named of 2,502. The gross receipts which accrued at the presidential offices for the four quorters ended March 31, 1888, amounted to \$38,498,987, an increase of \$3,326,826 as compared with the adjustment of July, 1, 1887. There has been an increase of \$322,500 in the amount required for the salaries of presidential postmasters over the amount re-

In the railway mail service an increase of about 12,000 miles is shown as against the previous year's estimated increase of 6,000 miles. There is an increase of 17,077,999 in the number of miles traveled per annum, and a decrease of .72 per cent. in the rate of cost per mile traveled, and an increase of 3.32 per cent. in the average

number of trips per week. The total volume of business in the moneyorder division for the year is upward of \$143, 000,000, and shows a net profit to the government of about \$50,000.

The volume of ordinary mail matter has largely increased, and it is estimated that the revenue on the number of pieces handled during the past year would have been, without reductions of postage, upwards of \$70,000,000. The business of the registration division has

increased during the year 8.7 per cent. over that of the previous year. The free delivery service was, during the last fiscal year, extended to 169 additional places under the act of Jan. 3, 1887. making a total of 358 free-delivery cities. The number of carriers was increased from 5,310 to

Carefully prepared statistics are submitted in every branch of the service, demonstrating, the report says, increased efficiency over previous years, which may be summarized as follows: During the year 791 persons, officials, employes of the department and others, were arrested for various offenses against the postal laws and regulations. The number includes 90 postmasters, 26 assistant postmasters, 32 postoffice clerks, 12 railway postal clerks, 34 letter-carriers, 15 mail-carriers, 9 other employes, 123 burglaries of postoffices and 380 others for various offenses-those subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. Forty-nine burglars and 23 other offenders were arrested whose cases were subject to the jurisdiction of the State courts; 171 of these offenders were convicted, 35 acquitted or discharged, and 510 are awaiting trial. The report says it is gratifying to note that there has been a marked improvement over the past year in the number of complaints of depredations upon the domestic registered mail, and that the percentage of loss is also small. The number of complaints received is smaller, and the percentage of ascertained loss much less. Only 4,820 complaints were received as against 5,286 made last year, while the total number of pieces registered increased 1,042,819. The total number of losses sustained, as shown by investigation and a careful estimate, was 845, or one piece out of every 15,334 pieces handled. Last year the actual loss was 1,065, or one piece out of every 11,187. These figures show a much better service this year than last. These losses were from all causes-accidents, burnings of cars and postoffices, and other casualties, and only 213 were the result of theft by dishonest officials. Fortyfour thousand nine hundred and seventeen complaints in regard to the domestic ordinary mail were received, and 35,828 investigated. In view of the figures showing the increased number of postage stamps sold during the year, demonstrating the great increase of mail handled, these figures show an improvement in the service. In 6,570 of these complaints investigated, the claim of loss was found to be false. The letters or packages were either not mailed or

were subsequently delivered. The Postmaster-general says that at the request of his predecessor an additional appropriation of \$100,000 was made for the inspection of might be examined and the postmesters ally. During the past year 24,889 such offices were carefully inspected. Much good has resulted, as the department record shows greater promptness in making deposits and reports to the department, and a marked increase in its receipts. The inspectors collected or caused to be deposited in the treasury on account of cases of class C (cases which are not strictly to be called

appropriation of \$100,000 should be renewed for the coming year. The total number of complaints in regard to foreign mail, both registered and ordinary, was 10,855, a considerable increase over any previous year, but it is also noticed that the number of actual losses is less in proportion to the number of complaints treated; 6,683 cases re-

lated to the registered mail, 3,802 to the ordinary

mail, and 370 to miscellaneous complaints.

Actual loss was sustained in 202 cases relating to registered matter. Tables of the tests of the efficiency of railway postoffice clerks, under the standard adopted prior to 1885, are submitted, showing a marked improvement. The average per cent. of increased efficiency of 1888 over 1887, by the re-

sults of tests submitted, showing 87.50 per cent. for 1887 to 90.50 per cent. in 1888.

The report submits elaborate schedules of railway mail connections in the South and between the Northwest and South, showing constantly increasing business and need of more attention and means for its proper care, with a showing that the subject has received marked

consideration during the past fiscal year. The Postmaster-general submits that appropriatons for special pay to railroads should be better distributed, or, if need be, increased, if use the policy of special appropriation for increased was pay is to be continued. He calls attention to the settled application of such appropriations to the payment of one or two lines of road, and the absence of any such means to secure by contract better connections between New York and New England and with the new commercial South. He states that by special appropriations to a few of the railroads the impression is given that the department has the disbursement of a fund for all, and dissatisfaction is created by increased pay to some for service no better or more needed, if so much, as that on the lines of others who receive no such special favors. Notwithstanding the absence of any such funds he proceeds to show, in addition to many special additions of improved service upon shorter lines, that many through fast mails have been added by negotiation and contract. The through fast mails East are the first

in the history of the department. After submitting, through the report, various recommendations relating to the improvement of the details of the service, the Postmaster-general submits the following of more general interest:

A bill prepared in this department and reported favorably by the committees of both houses but not acted upon at the last session, would provide a standard fixed by returns showing the amount of business transacted at each office, which would give the Postmaster-general the power so purchase sites and erect permanent buildings for postoffice purposes. I had the honor to furnish the committees with the data showing that, in my judgment, sound business principles dictated such a policy, and demonstrating that it would be a measure of economy for the government, by comparison with the present system of leasing. At the expiration of leases it is almost invariably the case that strift arises among citizens of towns over the fixing of a new site for the postoffice. Real estate values are, to some extent, unsettled by such changes, and it is frequently difficult for the head of the department to determine whether the case presented for the location has stronger popular support in the interest of the general convenience of the community, or whether it is not made upon the interests of mere real estate speculation. From my experience in the matter of making new leases or of renewing old ones, I am led to present the subject to Congress with much earnest-ness. I am satisfied that the measure above referred to and now pending is one of the highest merit. It is known as H. R. bill No. 3319.

If the correspondence of the country is to continue to be under the charge and protection of the government, the vast and increasing volume conducted by telegraphy, and the right of the great body of the people to be afforded facilities for the best and quickest transmission at rates within the means of all will press this subject upon the attention of Congress with more and more urgency. The chief difficulties in the way are the great cost of present methods and the absence of safeguards which, according to the theory of the present mail service, should protect the privacy of correspondence. I have given the subject much consideration, and I believe that the inventive genius of this country has reached a stage in discovery in electrical science when these problems may be solved. The subject is of such great importance to the people that I believe an opportunity should be given for the presentation and examination of inventions which have been informally presented to the committees of Congress, the department and the public, and that a stimulus should be given to inventors to turn their attention to the improvement of old methods. I recommend the appointment of a commission of competent and disinterested men, learned in the science, who may examine inventions and in vite others who shall be authorized to erect short experimental lines, and who shall report to the Pres ident or to Congress the result of their investigations I have the honor to recommend a revision of the law regulating the compensation of fourth-class postmasters, by which the compensation shall be per-mitted which was intended by the act of Congress fixing the standard. Through all reductions of postage rates the amount of postage received has furnished the standard of compensation to these officials. They number 54,874. There has been no readjustment of the rate of compensation in harmony with the reductions in postage rates; increased labor has been imposed by increased business, resulting from lower postage, which at the same time has reduced

compensation The attention of Congress is requested to the rec ommendation of the First Assistant Postmastergeneral regarding the classification and salaries of clerks attached to the larger postoffices. While the free delivery service, with its 358 offices, has received marked legislative consideration, providing careful classification and promotion of carriers, and providing substitutes for vacations and holidays, and a limita-tion in the appropriation for but eight hours' service per day, at a total cost for that service during the cur rent fiscal year of about seven millions of money there has been provided for the cest of clerks in all the postoffices of the United States but \$5,960,000. The total increase of free-delivery offices for the cur-

rent year will not exceed 40. The act of Congress approved July 24, 1888, au thorized allowances for rent, fuel and light, for third class postoffices, as frequently recommended by the department. On the 1st of July, 1888, 1,908 offices were assigned to this class, and, under the operation of existing law, 80 additional offices were assigned to the third class from Oct. 14, 1888, making the total number 1,988. The limitations of the said act, by which the maximum annual rent for an office of the third (class was fixed at \$300, and the maximum allowance for fuel and light at \$60, should, in my opinion, be repealed, as the best interests of the service require discretionary authority in the head of the department to fix these allowances, having regard

The Postmaster-general calls attention to the abuses of the franking privilege, and recommends a revision of the law, with penalties for its violation. He carefully reviews the statutes and points out their want of uniformity. The following is his closing paragraph on the sub-

If the franking privilege were abolished and regular yearly allowance for the purchase of postage stamps made instead, every Senator and member of the House of Representatives would be placed upon an exact equality. No one could make use of the mails beyond his own allowance, and no unguthorized person could make use of the mails to forward | unofficial matter. Agricultural colleges now enjoying the franking privilege might be furnished, through the Department of Agriculture, with free penalty

The Postmaster-general calls attention to the tact that the law reposes no authority in any official of the government to compel owners of railroads to receive and carry the mails of the United States, and says it is in urgent need of revision. He says that public opinion and sentiment are the only forces to which the depart ment can now appeal to secure improved mail facilities when amicable negotiations fail, and that the only existing law providing an alternative in the case of refusal of any railroad not under contract with the government to take the mails, is for the department to send them for-

ward by pony express, Recommendation is also made that at the termination of existing contracts for the manufacture of postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes, the government take the work into its own hands.

THE WORK OF THE MINT.

Coinage of the Past I car and the Present Stock of Specie in the Country. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- Dr. James P. Kimball, the Director of the Mint, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his report on the operation of the mint service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888. The value of the deposits of gold was \$80,894,456, including \$8,668,959 of re-deposits. The deposits and purchases of silver were 39,941,507 standard ounces, of the value at coining rate of \$41,822,846. This included re-deposits of the value of \$491,381. Of the gold deposited, \$32,406,306 was classified as of domestic production, against \$32,973,027 in the preceding year. These figures tend to show a reduction of half a million dollars in

the production of gold in the United States. The foreign gold bullion deposited aggregated \$21,741,042; foreign gold coin, \$14,596,885; a total of \$36,337,927, against \$32,467,840 in the year preceding. The value of United States light gold coin deposited for re-coinage was \$49 .-972. Old material was deposited in the form of jewelry, bars, plate, etc., containing gold of the value of \$2,988,750. Of the silver bullion deposited and purchased, \$37,393,648 (32.135,165.79 standard ounces) was classified as of domestic production, \$1,668,384 as foreign silver bullion,

and \$87,336 as foreign silver coin. The total coinage was 109,030,547 pieces, of th value of \$63,719.242, of which \$28,364,170 was gold, \$32,718,573 silver dollars, \$1,417,422 subsidiary silver coins, and \$1,218,976 were minor coins. The minor coinage of the mint at Philadelphia was the largest in the history of the mint service, being occasioned by the demand for five-cent nickels and one-cent bronze pieces. Gold bars were exchanged for full-weight United

Gold and silver bars were manufactured to the value of \$59,313,015, and 1,397 medals were manufactured. The average cost per fine ounce of all the silver purchased for the standard dollar was 95.47c. The seignorage on the coinage of silver dollars during the year was \$8,408,922, and on the subsidiary coinage \$71,191. The seignorage on the coinage of silver from July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1888. has amounted to \$47,-536,681. The earnings of mints and assay offices from all sources amounted to \$9,788,592, and the expenditures and operative losses to \$1,534,209. The total imports of gold com and bullion during the year were \$43,934,317, and the total exports \$18,376,234, or an excess of imports of \$25,-558,083. There was a net loss of \$8,238,188 by export of silver.

The production of gold and silver in the

United States for the calendar year 1887 is esti-

mated to have been \$33,000,000 gold and \$53,-357,000 silver. The production of gold throughout the world has remained nearly constant, while the production of silver has increased in the last four years about \$25,000,000. The aggregate coinage of the world, including re-coinage during the calendar year 1887, was \$124,-992,465 gold and \$160,984,877 silver. The value gold bars furnished for industrial use during the calendar year 1887 \$11.672,606; silver bars, \$5,241,998 total, \$16,914,604. The stock of gold and silver coin in the United States on July 1, 1888, is estimated to have been: Gold coin, \$595,349,837; silver dollars, \$299,708,790; subsidiary silver coin, \$76,406,376. At the same date there was gold bullion awaiting coinage in the mints of the value of \$110,469,018; silver bullion, \$3,950,-388; melted trade dollars, \$6,545,554, making a total metallic stock of \$1,092,429,963. Of this there was in the treasury of the United States \$594,533.172; in national banks, \$105,435,492, and in other banks and in general circulation, \$392,461,299.

Losses by Fire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 2.-Four frame buildngs, owned by Cyrus Paige, in Linnwood were destroyed by an incendiary fire this morning. The loss is estimated at \$3,000. John Kalberer. butcher? carried \$500 insurance in the Hartford. of Hartford, on stock and fixtures. Thompson & Godfrey carried \$200 in the Phonix on a haypress and contents. Mr. Paige carried \$1,000 on the buildings in the Mortimer Levering agencies. The fire department from this city was called, but refused to throw water because the fire was outside the city limits.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Dec. 1.-About midnight, last night, fire was discovered in Johnson & Terrill's grocery and furciture store. For a while it was thought the entire block would be consumed, but by the prompt action of the fire department the fire was soon under control, with no damage to adjoining buildings. The loss to Johnson & Terrill will be near \$2,500; insured for \$1,500. Firemen Gillett and Nohsey were parafully injured by falling glass.

To the Western Associated Press. CEEVELAND, O., Dec. 2. - The propeller Michgan, bound up, took fire off Sandueky to-day. She was sighted by a tug and towed into tuat port, where the local fire department extinguished the flames. Her entire upper works were consumed. She was valued at \$10,000, and owned by Flower Bros., of Detroit.

Critcago, Dec. 2.-The large storage ice-house of the Washington Ice Company, in this city, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, \$20,000; fully insured.

Local Option in Dakota.

Minneapolis Tribune. The almost universal defeat of local option in Dakots is another lesson to rampant Prohibitionists and anti-license fanatics. What it teaches is not that prohibition or local option is not good, but that even good must prevail by the sentiment of the people. Local option is ideal temperance legislation, but when you can't get a strong enough sentiment to back up this ideal law, what good is it? In Dakota it has had the effect of letting the saloons run at full blast and coin money, while the zealous citizen had to stand by helpless, and, more than that, put his hand deeper into his pocket to pay taxes that he had relieved the saloon-keeper from paying. This year there is a reaction against this deadletter law, the repeal of local option in most of the counties leading off with Case, Grant, Minnehaha, Spink, Beadle, Brown and Davidson. That was good sense. If the liquor traffic cannot be prohibited, make the men who enrich themselves on folly pay a big revenue, make them aid in the support of the paupers and criminals they are making.

Coal Miners in Peril. HUNTINGDON, Pa. Dec. 2.-The Rock Hill company's mines at Robertsdale this county, besame flooded soon after the miners had entered upon their work. There were 150 men in the mines at the time, and the rushing water swept them before it to the further end of the mines, where they were imprisoned for ten hours, the water reaching their chins. Their escape from the mouth of the mines was cut off by the incoming tide, which had burst a dam above the mines, sweeping everything before it. The volume of water thus liberated covered an area of forty acres to a depth of five feet. By excavations the gurrent of water was finally turned from the mines, and after intense sufferings the imprisoned miners were liberated. The company's loss is very great.

Woman Shot Dead in the Street.

CHICAGO, Dsc. 2.-A well-dressed woman hurrying to catch a car crossed an alley entrance on Congress street, just as the theater was closing. In front of her darted a man, running at full speed. There was a crack of a revolver, repeated again and again. The man disappeared in the dark alley on the opposite side of Congress street, while a policeman in pursuit emerged on the street and quickly disappeared after the fugitive in the alley. Three boys running up found the woman prone on her face under the gas-lamp. Clasped in her hand was her car-fare, five pennies, while in her temple was a ragged wound. She was stone dead. The bullets meant by the policeman for presumably a petty thief had struck her down unseen.

Rev. Steve Holcomb's Latest Convert.

Louisville Special. Rev. Steve Holcomb, the reformed gambler, has added another laurel to his crown, in the conversion of Col. Thomas P. Grasty, a newspaper man, known all over the West and South. Colonel Grasty has been in this city several weeks, somewhat under the weather. He drifted up to the Holcomb missison last Sundey, and was brought to his kness by the earnest exhaptation of the evangelist. Last night Colonel Grasty preached an eloquent sermon. telling of his errors in life, and warning others to avoid treading in his footsteps. Colonel Grasty has been connected with the Arkansaw Traveler. He says he will devote the remainder of his life to the ministry.

The Walkers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.-All the walkers in last week's contest were around to-day, and none complained of serious ill effects. All will leave for home to morrow, excepting Littlewood, who leaves for England on the 15th inst. Herty will go to his home at Revere, Mass., and Moore, Noreman Hart and Vint to Philadelphia. Norman Taylor goes to Paterson, N. J., and Campana to Bridgeport, Conn. In addition to what he receives from the management, Littlewood makes about \$3,000 on bets. Another race will be held in the latter part of February between Littlewood, Albert, Rowell and Herty.

Three Men Killed by a Train. Johnstown, Penn., Dec. 2.-At Summerhill. last night, at 12 o'clock, Harry Paul and two other young men, named Orr and Patterson, were walking home on the Pennsylvania railroad, when a freight train coming west ran over them. The first intimation of the accident was given when several engines came to Conemaugh with blood on their machinery, when a telegram was sent to an engineer coming down the mountain to keep a sharp lookout. The three bodies were subsequently found horribly mutilated. The men lived at Summerhill and worked in the coal mines.

Perils of Loaning Money.

ORVILLE, O., Doc. 2 .- H. B. Swerval fatally shot James B. McDonald, in the office of the Exchange Hotel at this place, Saturday night. McDonald had loaned Swerval a dollar, and made some reference to which the latter took exception. He asked a bystander, "Shall I give it to him?" and receiving an affirmative reply. pulled out a revolver and commenced shooting. He was arrested after resistance. He is an old offender, having been in the Michigan penitentiary.

Big Verdict for Breach of Promise. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 2.-For the last week a big law suit has been in progress at Jasper, Tenn., in which Lucretta McReynolds sought to recover \$50,000 damages from John Graham, one of the wealthiest farmers in Marion county, for betrayal and breach of promise. Both sides were represented by some of the leading lawyers of the State. After a harddict awarding the plaintiff \$25,000.

Steamship News. New York, Dec. 2.-Arrived: Umbria, from Liverpool, La Bretagne, from Havre; Rugia, from Hamburg; Bohemia, from Hamburg via Havre; Bolivia, from Mediterranean ports.

States gold coin, as authorized by the act of May 26, 1882, of the value of \$15,846,986, against \$7,604,059 in the preceding year, indicating an increased demand for gold bars for export.

States gold coin, as authorized by the act of AFTER dipttheria, scarlet fever or pneumon the blood. AFTER dipatheria, scarlet fever or pneumonia Hood's Sarssparilla will give strength to the

THE BAUDIN CELEBRATION

It Proves a Very Tame, Uninteresting Affair, Void of Sensational Features.

Instead of a Quarter of a Million, Only Ten Thousand People Parade the Streets-Mr. Gladstone Recalled to the Commons.

IN HONOR OF BAUDIN.

The Promised Great Demonstration Dwin-

dles to a Mild Parade of 10,000. PARIS. Dec. 2 .- The procession to the monument of the revolutionist Baudin, to-day, was much smaller than was expected, the crowd numbering only about ten thousand persons, a majority of whom were from the provinces. The Paris municipals started from the Hotel de Ville at about I o'clock in the afternoon. At an earlier hour delegates from the Deputies' Union, the Left Republican Union, and the Republican Left of the Senate placed wreaths at the foot of the monument. The police cleared the streets to make way for the procession, which was quite orderly, and was not impeded in its progress. As the procession passed the corner of the Bonlevard St. Denis, the students' delegation was greeted with cries of "Vive la Republique," to which they responded with cries "A bas Boulanger. There were also cries of "Down with the Jews." The appearance in the procession of a number of persons who were proscribed in the coup d'etat of 1851, or were wounded in the revolution of 1848, elicited great applause. A rabble joined the tail end of the procession and sang the Marsellaise and other songs. Women also joined the ranks, thus belittling the seriousness of the occasion in the minds of many delegates, who consequently withdrew.

The procession arrived at the monument at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. M. Darlet, president of the Paris municipal council, delivered an oration, in which he said that the object of the movement was to honor the memory of Baudin for his defense of the republic against Cæsarism, and also to honor ti who had been proscribed, or had fallen under the coup d'etat. He scathingly denounced Boulangerism. The speech was received with cries of "Vive la Republique.

The city is entirely quite to-night. Upon the return of the procession to the Latin quarter the students attacked two omnibuses filled with Boulangerists, but the police quelled the disorder before anyone way hurt.

DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

Sheep Perishing by Thousands Upon Thou-

sands-Many Squatters Will Be Ruined. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 1 .- A New South Wales letter to the Sidney Herald says: This is the springtime according to the almanacs, but out here in this dried-up country west of the Darling it looks like the dead of summer, and it feels like it also. The further west one goes the worse it is, of course. I asked a squatter how lambing had gone this season? Will you be prepared for such a reply as this? "I had 25,-000 lambs, have lost three-fourths of them, and if rain does not come within this month I shall not have one." I am writing this from a station where an hour ago I stood beside a tank of 15,-000 square yards, where sheep were bogged in scores, and where they were lying upon the banks in hundreds, dying and dead. Dead and dying, their eyes were being picked out by the crows, and the black marauders were in myriads on the outer rampart of clay, either sated by their feasting or waiting for their turn. I shall never forget turning away from that huge tank, with the eyes of bogged and dying lambs turned piteously upon me. We could do nothing. Upon the station they were doing all they could to rescue the sheep at the tanks, but it is a difficult task. Driven over miles and miles of country, they are so thirsty, so empty for want of food and water, that they rush into the great tanks pell-mell, and then hundreds of them virtually drink themselves to death. To prevent this, but at much expense, sometimes £300 or £400, a ditch is dug from the tank, a shaft sunk, and water is pumped up into troughs for the stock.

I should say that six months more of drought would settle the fate of many squatters in the west. With some three months would be enough. The outlook is bad; as an example of what I mean take the fact that six squatters of the west, whom I knew personally, are traveling sheep. That is a doleful sign. At one station there are 50,000 sheep at one well. At another there are 30,000 sheep at one well. Now neither of these wells would be supposed to carry ordinarily, say 10,000 sheep. When, therefore, there is put upon them five times and three times the ordinary drain, a great risk is being run. There are several stations where the sheep are on the wells altogether, all the tanks being exhausted. Where thereare tanks they are in many cases useless owing to the

water having gone completely bad. Few of the squatters have horses fit for driving purposes. One owner said to me: "I had forty horses that I could drive in a buggy: I have not a team now to drive. They are all in use every day. I have seen horses turned out to die, knocked up, thoroughly beaten by overwork and little food."

I can lay my finger on a run from which 30. 000 sheep have been sent traveling and at which all the sheep that are left are on wells. The owner said to me: "I foresee what will in all likelihood come to pass. In order to save the young sheep I shall have to cut the throats of 10,000 old ewes." In the 1884 drought he lost 20,000 sheep and all the lambs, and he calculated on two or three good seasons to make up these losses. But he and others have said: "This drought, even if rain comes to-morrow, would throw us back three years.'

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Gladstone Recalled to London to Lead His

Party in an Important Debate. LONDON, Dec. 2.-When Mr. Gladstone returned to Hawarden, a few days ago, it was with the understanding that he would not re turn to London during the present session of Parliament, but it is now announced that he will resume his seat in the House of Commons on Tuesday, for the purpose of leading his colleagues in an important debate which will result from a motion to adjourn, in order to call the attention of the House as a matter of urgent public importance, to alleged mismanagement of the business of the session. The motion will receive the support of the entire opposition, who are unanimous in asserting that the expulsion of Mr. Graham was the joutcome of Tory trickery, which the Liberals are determined to unmask and condemp. The government party are actively at work to secure a full attendance of their adherents, and it is expected that the discussion will involve a number of members in personal quarrels if the government should find itself unable to choke it

Banquet to Boulanger.

Paris, Dec. 2.—General Boulanger arrived at Nevers this morning. He was greeted by an orderly crowd. Policemen prevented access to his hotel to all except those provided with tickets for the banquet, thus preventing the proposed public demonstration. Deputy Laporte had tried in vain to induce the prefect to allow a reception. A Boulangist manifesto, protesting against the prefect's action, signed by various deputies, has been posted throughout the town. At the banquet in the evening there were 500 guests. General Boulanger was loudly cheered. Simultaneously an anti-Boulanger meeting was held in the theater, at which Deputies Basly and Brialon denounced Boulanger as a traitor and a plagiarist of Napoleon.

In Honor of the Manchester Martyrs. DUBLIN, Dec. 2.-In spite of the government's prohibitory proclamation a large procession paraded the streets of Waterford, to-night, in honor of the Manchester martyrs. Several bands of music played patriotic airs and the procession bristled with banners and transparencies. The police charged upon the moving line and dispersed it with their staves, but the people retaliated with stones, and for awhile there was great disorder. No one was seriously hurt.

Sir Charles Warren's Successor. London, Dec. 2 .- The new chief commissioner of metropolitan police, Mr. James Monroe,

will assume his position to morrow morning.

Common rumor asserts that the failure to capt-

ure "Jack, the Ripper" is due to the efficial

POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall strest, N.Y.

ealousy which has prevailed in the police department, and it is confidently predicted that the advent of Commissioner Monroe will be marked by the murderer's speedy arrest and conviction. Gen. Sir Charles Warrer has reconsidered his determination to publish his official memoirs, probably upon the advice of his friends, who are convinced that in the discussion which would inevitably ensue, the late commissioner would come off second best.

The Fighting in Zanzibar.

LONDON, Dec. 3.-A dispatch to the Times from Zanzibar says: "Three Arab caravans, with slaves and ivory, driven by hunger, are reported to have fought their way into Bagamoyo through the opposing coast tribes. It is said that the Germans then armed them with breech-loaders and sent them back to fight the tribes again. The latter have due rifle pits along the coast to protect themselves from German shell-fire. The German attack on Saadari resulted in the complete closure of that route to the interior. All mails are stopped. It is feared that two Germans who left Inpwapwa on the same day that Dr. Pruen's party left have perished. The fever is increasing among the crews of the German fleet. Europeans here notice an increased threatening attitude on the part of the native population.

Condition of John Bright. London, Dec. 2 .- A bulletin issued this evening states that John Bright passed a restless day. He is rather feverish to-night. His lungs are in worse condition than they were this morning, though better than they were yester-

Foreign Notes. The importation of saccharine and substances containing it is forbidden in France and Algeria The Journal de St. Petersburg praises Emperor Francis Joseph for his efforts to preserve

The Irish clergy in Rome are preparing to rive a handsome reception to Mr. Charles A. Dana on the occasion of his visit there. It is asserted that Colonel MacMurd, the suc-

cessful newspaper pioneer, is about to start a paper which is to rival the London Times. The late Mr. Levi Lawson left by the provisions of his will a handsome legacy to each member of the staff of the London Telegraph. Minnie Hauk gave her first concert at St. Petersburg last evening. The house was crowded and the performance was a great suc-

The Queen of Belgium, while out driving, yesterday, was hissed and groaned at by a passing band of Socialists. The bystanders gave counter cheers for the Queen.

A secret Socialist-Republican congress was pened yesterday at Chatelet. There was a large attendance. It is supposed that the object of the meeting is to discuss existing labor Further reports from the agents of the East

Africa Company attach blame to Herr Vohsen for lack of energy in dealing with the East African rebellion. They allege that the company's stations were abandoned needlessly. Special services were held in most of the Vienna churches yesterday, in honor of the

fortieth anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne. Newspapers throughout Austria and Hungary contain articles extolling the Em-There is great rejoicing in Berlin medical circles over the resignation of Dr. Mackenzie

from the College of Physicians, though doubtless the Doctor is as greatly rejoiced to rid himself of the uncongenial association which his membership necessitated. A riot occurred at Lyons, France, yesterday, owing to the popular discontent over the munic-

pal regulations regarding the Grand Theater. The windows of the journal Progress were smashed and the members of the municipal council were booted. Finally the cavalry were called out, and they dispersed the mob.

Strike Threatened.

DAGET. Cal., Dec. 2.-The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company to-day notified all employes, except the train and yard and motivepower men, that those drawing wages over \$50 per month would be reduced 10 per cent., dating from Nov. 1. Train-dispatchers, agents and operators to-day notified the superintendent of the California division that unless their waces were restored by 6 P. M. to-day they would quit

HEADS TO BE HIGH.

French Women Revive a Fashion of Imitat.

London Globe. "Catogan," a word of mysterious signification, s said to be looming on the fashionable horizon. We imagine that it is merely the French word catogan or cadogan, which means nothing less formidable than "a club;" and the serious importance of this fact may be estimated when we have to report that "hair is worn very high over the center of the brow, in Paris," and that "there is an evident tendency toward a revival of the catogan." The days of the chignon are over, the horse-tail is now the privilege only of small girls, bangs are left to barmaids and the servants in liberal-minded households. The coming style is to rake the hair forward to the top of the head, much in the fashion of Chirgwin, the white-eyed Kaffir or of a corner man in the Christy minstrel show. But there, instead of being projected forward, in the style of the rhinoceros or the mythical unicorn, it is caught and massed just in that part of the central parting where gentlemen begip to find their hair growing thin. The raison d'etre of this style of hair dressing is not far to seek. Woman, ambitious woman, is always trying to add a cubit to her stature. She did it once by high-heeled boots; anon she crowned herself with the prodicious hat; and now she is adopting the pile of hair. We foresee but a short life for this new-or, rather, this revived -fashion. It does not suit long-faced people. To add a cubit to one's face is not so satisfactory as to add the same measure to one's stature. Yet this is what the categan will effect. Chubby, short ladies may find the new mode effective; but the thin ones will vote against it, even at the risk of reducing themselves to their normai five feet two.

A Pass Written on Silver. Chicago Herald.

The other day a gentleman bought a couple of cigars in a Dearborn-street cigar-store and threw out a silver coin in payment. It looked like a quarter, but in a moment he pulled it back harriedly and substituted a real quarter. Then he handed the coin to a friend and said: 'An uncle of mine gave me that thirty years ago and told me to keep it. I met him the other day for the first time since, and he asked me if I still had it. I was glad I did." It was about the size of an ordinary quarter, and one side is the inscription, "Admit to Wood's Minstrels, Temple of Ministreley, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. New York." This surrounds a cut of the theater. On the other side is. "Warranted pure silver. Wood's Minstrels perform every even-ing, giving a select and varied entertainment. Intrinsic value 25 cents, 1857." The coin's ring proclaimed it silver, and it is a valuable relic.

Where Women Are Not Wanted.

Denver Tribune. There is a mine near Leadville into which women are never admitted. If a woman were permitted to enter this mine I believe every last man on the premises would quit work. The mine has hed an accident for every woman who has visited it. Immediately after a woman has been admitted some mishap, with damage to property or life, has followed. Hence the superstition of the miners.